A True

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Author of a Book entituled

Εἰκὼν Βασιλικὴ,

OR,

The Pourtraiture of His Sacred Majesty in His Solitudes and Sufferings: Proved to be written by Dr. *Gauden*, Late Bishop of *Worcester*.

WITH

An Answer to all Objections made by Dr. *Hollingsworth* and others.

Published for Publick Satisfaction, by *Anthony Walker*, D.D. Late Rector of *Fyfield* in *Essex*. With an Attestation under the hand of the Late Earl of *Anglesey* to the same purpose.

Veritas est Filia Temporis, & Magna est, & prævalebit.

Some Men have turned aside to vain Janglings, understanding neither what they say, nor whereof they affirm.

Licensed, and Entred according to Order.

LONDON,

Printed for *Nathanael Ranew* at the *Kings-Arms* in St. *Paul's* Church-Yard. 1692.

EEM
Walker Anthony

A Modeſt and Faithful Account

OF

Εἰκὼν Βασιλική.

The Introduction.

IF Dr. *H.* had been pleaſed to conſult me by Word or Letter, before he had ſo falſly accuſed me, of telling a falſe Story (which, if I may not ſay, might have been expected in Juſtice, or at leaſt in common Civility, yet I will ſay) he had not only been kinder to me, in ſaving me this unexpected, and unwelcom labour; but juſter to himſelf, in not anſwering a matter before he heard it, and by preventing the appearance of making more haſte than good ſpeed, by a teeming impatience, to be delivered of a falſe Conception.

And tho' by his Reproachful Charge, he hath given me ſufficient provocation, and by his haſty writing without due information, no leſs advantage, to reply in ſuch a ſtyle as he hath choſen to begin in; yet in this Vindication, to which he hath conſtrained me by unavoidable neceſſity (unleſs he expects that as a *Felo de ſe*, I ſhould by ſilence, give conſent to his unjuſt Calumnies) I ſhall keep that modeſt temper which becomes one, who deſigns no Perſonal Quarrel, nor writes for Victory, but Truth, the ſearch and diſcovery of which, needs no Tricks, no little Arts, or big Words, but is beſt attained by ſedate proceeding, and plain and open dealing.

And to evidence my Reſolution, to keep ſtrictly to this Method, I ſhall ſubjoyn theſe particulars by way of Introduction.

Firſt, That I will not meddle with any thing but what concerns my own juſt Vindication, my inclination not allowing me to do more; for I ſhould greatly rejoyce to find the Title of the Doctors Book made good, as near as is poſſible, worthy of that Excellent King of happy memory; whoſe Honour, I believe, is better ſecured by the Reputation of his acknowledged Wiſdom, Celebrated Vir-

tues, Exemplary Patience, and Christian Magnanimity in his Sufferings, than by such Defenders; and either needs none, or deserves one more considerate and better inform'd, who might avoid such mistakes, as I meet with, in that part of the Postscript wherein I am attacqued; for one remarkable flaw mars the beauty of a whole Piece; and palpable Errours cause all the Truths with which they are mixt, to be doubted of, and call'd in question; and Defences so managed, overthrow their own design and end, and usually, do more harm than good.

Secondly, I solemnly appeal to the Searcher of Hearts, Avenger of Falshood, and Revealer of Secrets, that I will write nothing, of the Truth of which I am not throughly persuaded, and that by as full Evidence, as I judge such a matter of fact needs, and at such a distance of time, is capable of.

Thirdly, I will with undisguised openness, produce the means by which I know what I profess the knowledge of, and the Reasons upon which I believe what I profess the belief of, and the probable Arguments upon which my Opinion is grounded, as to those particulars concerning which I pretend no more than thinking them to be as I declare them.

And having with Honesty and Candour laid down such means of my knowledge, such Reasons of my belief, such probable Arguments for what I think; I shall willingly submit them to the Judgment of every indifferent Reader: And if they be not cogent and convincing to bring him to be of my mind, let him retain his former Sentiments; but withal I beg his leave that without his censure or displeasure, I may retain mine, till Means of Knowledge, Reasons of Belief, Arguments for thinking otherwise be produced, which in an even ballance may out-weigh mine.

And when I meet with such, I promise to yield without contumacy, or exacting Miracles for my conviction; for tho' I cannot allow every random Story, and ill grounded Conjectures, for good Evidence, nor dare follow an *Ignis fatuus*, or esteem a *Will-in-the-Wisp* to be a safe Guide, yet will I not rebel against the Light, when as clear as the Sun at noon day, to which, tho' Dr. *H.* hath been pleased to compare his Arguments, I doubt not, when I come to examine them, to make it appear, it had been an extravagant Hyperbole, to have likened them to the faintest Moon-shine.

SECT.

SECT. I.

THE Queſtion in debate being concerning the Author of that famous Book, intituled Εἰκὼν Βασιλικὴ, or the Pourtraiture of His Sacred Majeſty in his Solitudes and Sufferings, whether it were written by that Royal Martyr, or ſome other hand? And an Opinion being raiſed, that Dr. *Gauden* wrote it, (which ſpread and prevailed much upon a *Memorandum* of the E. of *Angleſey*'s coming to light, which his Lordſhip had writ in a blank Leaf before the ſaid Book;) and, (by reaſon of the Relation I am known to have had to him) I having been often asked what I knew, or thought of that Report, having declared the ſubſtance of what I am now forced to publiſh more fully. And this being the ſuppoſed Crime for which Dr. *H.* hath handled me ſo roughly, as to accuſe me, to have aſſiſted an Objection, againſt the King's being the Compoſer of it, to the utmoſt of my power with a falſe Story: In order to wipe off ſo raſh, not to ſay ſo rude an Accuſation, I ſhall with all poſſible clearneſs proceed by theſe five Steps.

Firſt, I will declare what I know of this Book, and by what means, and what I believe of it, and for what Reaſons.

Secondly, I will produce ſuch probable Arguments, as confirm my ſelf, and may ſatisfie others, that I am not miſtaken nor deceived, nor would deceive others.

Thirdly, I will diſtinctly conſider, and fully anſwer, all that Dr. *H.* hath produced to the contrary.

Fourthly, I will endeavour to give ſatisfactory Anſwers to the Objections I meet with from an abler Pen.

Laſtly, I will declare why I have acknowledged ſuch my knowledge and belief, when requeſted, and ſet down my Reaſons, for ſo doing; 1. Negative. 2. Poſitive.

And by theſe Steps, I hope, I ſhall free my Reputation from that odious Reproach, of being guilty of aſſiſting an Objection by a falſe Story; at leaſt I ſhall free my ſelf, from confirming by my ſilence, what I judge to be an Errour.

SECT. II.

I Know, and believe, the Book, whoſe Author is enquired after, was written by Dr. *Gauden*, (except two Chapters writ by Biſhop *Duppa*) ſo far as the ſubjoyned means may produce ſuch knowledge, and the Reaſons may induce ſuch belief. Firſt,

First, Dr. *Gauden*, some time before the whole was finished, was pleased to acquaint me with his design, and shewed me the Heads of divers Chapters, and some of the Discourses, written of them; and after some time spent in perusal, he vouchsaft to ask my Opinion concerning it; and after some consideration, according to the freedom he gave me to speak my thoughts; I told him, I supposed it would be much for the King's Reputation, Honour and Safety: But I expresly added, I stuck at the lawfulness of it, and modestly askt him, how he satisfied himself so to impose upon the World? To which he so readily replied, that I concluded he had thought on it before; look on the Title, 'tis the Pourtraicture *&c.* and no man draws his own Picture which satisfied himself; and tho' we might argue it a little, did at present silence me, my heart being so inclinable to what was the scope of the whole. And I perfectly remember, that in the second Chapter, which is of the Death of the Earl of *Strafford*, there being these words, which now in the Printed Book of the first Edition. are *page* 8. *l.* 18, 19, 20. '*He only* '*hath been least vext by them, who counselled me, not to consent against* '*the Vote of my own Conscience.* He told me whom he meant by that passage, *viz.* the then Bishop of *London*, Dr. *Juxton*, which, tho' most Readers understand now, after it hath been so long spoken of, yet many then did not, of which number I was, my Age rendring me less acquainted with the Characters of Great Men.

Secondly some good time after what had passed, as is related in the preceding Paragraph, we being both in *London*, and having dined together, Dr. *Gauden*, in the afternoon, desired me to walk with him to a Friend, when we were gone part of the way; He told me he was going to the Bishop of *Salisbury*, Dr. *Duppa*, (whom he had acquainted with his design) to fetch what he had left with his Lordship to be perused: Or to shew him what he had further written; and as we drew near his house he desired me that after a little general conversation I would withdraw and leave them two alone, which accordingly I did; and when they had been some considerable time together, He came forth, and we return'd: As soon as we were in the street, he gave me this account of their conference.

'My Lord of *Salisbury* told me, there were two Subjects more, He wisht I had thought on, and propounded them to me, *viz.* The 'Ordinance against the Common-prayer book: And the denying 'his Majesty the attendance of his Chaplains. (Which are now 'the 16th, and 24th Chapters in the Printed book,) and desired me

'to

'to write two Chapters upon them, which I promiſed I would. 'But before we parted he recall'd that requeſt, and ſaid, I pray go you on, to finiſh what remains, and leave theſe two to me. I will prepare two Chapters upon them, which accordingly he did, as Dr. *Gauden* own'd to me, and others whom he had made privy to the whole, and never pretended to have written theſe, as he did to have done all the reſt.

Thirdly, Dr. *Gauden* ſome time after the King was murdered, upon my asking him, whether He, (the King) had ever ſeen the Book, gave me this anſwer; 'I know it certainly no more than you, but I us'd my beſt indeavours that he might, for I delivered a copy 'of it to the Marqueſs of *Hartford*, when he went to the Treaty at 'the Iſle of *Wight*, and intreated his Lordſhip, if he could obtain any 'private opportunity, he would deliver it to His Majeſty, and 'humbly deſire to know his Majeſties pleaſure concerning it. But the violence which threatned the King haſtning ſo faſt, He ventured to print it, and never knew what was the Iſſue of ſending it. For when the thing was done, he judged it not prudent to make farther noiſe about it, by enquiry.

Fourthly, I once asking him (for we ſeldom were in private, but ſomewhat was diſcourſt of this Book even to the laſt time I ſaw him, after he was Lord Biſhop of *Worceſter* Elect) whether that King *Charles* the Second knew that he wrote it. He gave me this Anſwer, 'I cannot poſitively and certainly ſay he doth, becauſe he 'was never pleaſed to take expreſs notice of it to me. But I take 'it for granted he doth, for I am ſure the Duke of *York* doth, 'for he hath ſpoken of it to me; and own'd it as a ſeaſonable and 'acceptable ſervice, and he knowing it, I queſtion not but the King alſo doth.

Fifthly, Mr. *Gauden* his Wife, Mr. *Gifford*, (who tranſcrib'd a Copy of it, if I be not much miſtaken, and which Copy I think was that ſent to the Iſle of *Wight*, tho' in this I am not ſo poſitive) and my ſelf believ'd it as much as we could believe any thing, and when we ſpake of it in his preſence, or in his abſence, did it without the leaſt doubt of his having writ it; being as much aſſur'd of it, as 'twas poſſible we could be of any matter of fact, and 'tis unaccountably ſtrange, that all we who had the beſt reaſon, and faireſt opportunities to know the truth, ſhould all be deceived or impos'd upon, which we were to the higheſt degree imaginable, if Dr. *Gauden* wrote it not.

Sixthly Dr. *Gauden* delivered to me with his own hand what was laſt

last sent up (after part was Printed, or at least in Mr. *Royston's* hand to be Printed,) and after he had shew'd it me, and seal'd it up, gave me strict Caution, with what wariness to carry and deliver it; and according to his Direction, I delivered it, Saturday *Decem.* 23. 48. in the Evening to one *Peacock* (Brother to Dr. *Gaudens* Steward, or Bayliff, sometime before deceased) who was instructed by what hands He should transmit it to Mr. *Royston*, and in the same Method a few days after the Impression was finished, I received six Books, by the hand of *Peacock*, as an acknowledgment of that little I had contributed to that Service, one of which I have still by me.

SECT. III.

Containing such probable Arguments as confirm my self, and may help to convince others, that I am not deceived, nor would deceive them, by a false Story, in what I have declared in this matter.

First, DR. *Gauden* in the beginning of the long Parliament, which carried on the War against the King, preach't before them, on *Zech.* 8. 19, last words, *Love the Truth and Peace*, which Sermon was Printed, and the House of Commons presented him with a large Silver Tankard with this Inscription. *Donum Honorarium Populi Anglicani in Parliamento Congregati*, Johanni Gauden, *&c.* which constantly went about his House. And He had been inclinable to the Parliaments Interest, till He found they went beyond their first Pretensions, and the expectations of Himself, and other good Men. But when He discover'd that, He endeavour'd to redeem his Errour, τῇ ἀμετρίᾳ τῆς ἀνθολκῆς, by bending to the contrary extream.

And I am perswaded it was this, which put him upon the designing and finishing of this Book.

Secondly, The second probable Argument, may be drawn from the 14th Chapter, which is upon the Covenant. And I beg pardon for relating this matter more minutely, than may seem necessary; that it may appear how, and by whom I was furnished with it, to render it more cogent.

After the Book was publi shed, being in Discourse with my worthy Tutor, Dr. *J. Barwick*, who died Dean of St. *Pauls*. I being privy to the Truth of this affair; out of curiosity ask'd him, what He thought of this Book? He, so well knowing my Education

tion and Principles, wondered to hear me ask such a Question. I beg'd his Pardon, and told him, the thing being doubtfully spoken of, I made bold with him to ask his Judgment. Well then, said He, I will prove it to you. And thus attempted it, it was writ by himself, or by some other man, but it could be writ by no other, therefore by himself. I desired him to prove his second Proposition, which He did thus: If by another, it must be an enemy, or a Friend; but neither Enemy nor Friend could do it; therefore it must be himself.

I once more desired him, to prove his second Proposition, which he attempted thus; not by an Enemy, for no Enemy of the King would represent him so much to his Advantage; not by a Friend, for no Friend of the Kings would write, as He doth, of the Covenant.

Now, how easily could I have reply'd; tho' at present I acquiesced, that Dr. *Gauden*, though now a most hearty Friend to the King, had himself taken the Covenant, which we may rationally conclude, had induced him to write more favourably of it, than any of the Kings Party or Friends, or the King himself would ever have done.

3. Third probable Argument may be drawn from *Chap.* 16. and 24. which as I shew'd before (*Res.* 2*d.*) Dr. *Gauden* told me, were written by Bishop *Duppa*; for the Ordinance against the Common-Prayer, and denying His Majesty the Attendance of His Chaplains, were Subjects, which Dr. *Gauden* was less concerned to think on; for 'tis well known, He had forborn the use of the Common-Prayer, (tho' 'twas continued longer in his Church than in any thereabouts) and had never been the Kings Chaplain, but Bishop *Duppa* having been the Princes Tutor, a long time Chaplain, and a Bishop, was as mindful of these particulars, and as much concern'd to be so, and with as great reason as any man living could be, and therefore first desired Dr. *Gauden* to write on these Subjects but after recall'd that Motion, and undertook to do it himself, which he also performed, as I shew'd before; and his free declaring, that he had neither thought of these Subjects, nor wrote of them, which it was so unlikely he should, renders it very probable he spake Truth, in declaring that he wrote the rest.

4. I meet with expressions in the Devotional part, very frequently us'd by Dr. *Gauden* in his Prayers; (for he used conceived Prayer both in his Family, and in Publick,) which I never heard from any other Man, and 'tis very easie to observe, that most Men, even in ordinary Conversation, and more especially in their Prayers, tho' they vary in their method, have peculiar Phrases, and

Modes of expreſſing themſelves; and where we find ſuch occur, 'tis a probable evidence, they proceed from him, to whom they were peculiar.

5. I am as ſure, as I can be of any thing, that Dr. *Gauden* made the Extract out of this Book call'd, I think, *Apophthegmata Corolinia-ana.* I am ſorry I have not one by me, to give a fuller account of it. But the thing is moſt notorious, that there was ſuch a Book came out, in a very ſhort time after, Printed by Mr. *Dugard.* Now why ſhould Dr. *Gauden* concern himſelf ſo much more than any other of the Kings Friends, and diſpatch it with ſuch expedition, had he had no more concern in it than other men; and had not been inabled to finiſh it ſo ſpeedily, and could with ſuch readineſs take it in pieces, and digeſt it into wiſe and weighty Sentences, who had put it together, and whoſe thoughts had dwelt ſo long, and much upon it? I cannot forbear to judge, that to thoſe who will conſider it impartially, it carries the faireſt and higheſt probability to confirm, what is before declared, the reaſonable belief of his being the Compoſer of it; how much more, when all the five are joyn'd together?

SECT. III.

Containing a full Anſwer to what Dr. Hollingſworth *hath written in his* P.ſc. *concerning this Book.*

ALthough the modeſt and faithful account I have given in the former Sections, of what I know and believe of this Book, and the Means of ſuch my Knowledge, and Reaſons of ſuch my Belief, contains a ſufficient Anſwer to whatever I meet with in this P— ſcript, and might ſuperſede my farther Labour; yet, that the Reverend Dr. may not think himſelf neglected, or the Reader, who it may be will not take the Pains to compare them, may have no cauſe to ſuſpect: I wave a diſtinct reply, becauſe I find the task too difficult; and laſtly, becauſe this P—ſc. gave the ſole occaſion, and whole Provocation to my writing upon this Subject. I will now diſtinctly conſider every particular of the P—ſc. which concerns this matter, and either by referring to what is ſaid before (to prevent writing the ſame thing over and over,) or by ſubjoyning a farther clear Anſwer, reply to the whole; for the neceſſary vindication of the Truth, and my injur'd ſelf.

And that what the Dr. writes may have its full Strength, and

He

He have no pretence, to complain any thing is omitted, I will tranſcribe *Verbatim* all his Words, and ſubjoin full Anſwers, adapted to every Paragraph in that part of his P—ſcript, which relates to the Queſtion in debate.

The firſt Paſſage begins thus, *Pag.* 37. *Line* 13.

'The laſt Objection againſt Him, is his Divine and Holy Book. 'It is not to be imagined with what Induſtry, they have within 'this laſt Year endeavoured to perſwade the World it was a Forge-'ry, and not of his compiling: And there is a certain *Eſſex* Doctor 'of Divinity, who hath aſſiſted this Objection to the utmoſt of his 'Power, with a falſe ſtory, which I will preſently refute, and ſet 'the whole in a true and proper Light.

The *Eſſex* Doctors Reply, to the *Algate* Doctor, who begins thus. The laſt Objection againſt him, *&c.*

He could ſcarce have expreſt himſelf more improperly, if he had ſtudied to do it. We may gueſs at his meaning, by what follows; but, who ever made this Divine and Holy Book an Objection againſt him, but rather accounted it his great honour, and from a Man, who writes for Crowned Heads to read, more accuracy and caution might be expected; and this ſtumble at the threeſhold, is no auſpicious or lucky Omen, but rather an earneſt and taſt, of what we are to look for in the Sequel, but theſe are ſo ſmall faults in compariſon of what follows, they are not worth taking notice of, let them have their pardon of courſe. I ſhall wink at ſuch for the future, that I may not ſeem to trifle, but keep to what is material, inſiſt on things, and not on words.

But I proceed in my reply. Who they be, I cannot imagine, the greatneſs of whoſe induſtry cannot be imagined to perſwade the World 'tis a forgery. But e'ne let them ſhift for themſelves. But if they have half ſo much to ſay for themſelves, as the *Eſſex* Dr. hath produced in the firſt Section, to prove that Dr. *Gauden* wrote it, I ſee not but they may ſtand tryal with a better oppoſer, tho' 'tis hard to meet with a bolder accuſer, whoſe Affirmations are ſo ſtrong, and whoſe Confirmations are ſo weak, for my aſſiſting it with a falſe ſtory is ſoon ſaid, but not ſo ſoon proved, you now have the ſtory of my own telling, convince me of falſhood if you can, do your beſt or your worſt, provided you write in ſincerity, producing nothing but what you have as good means to be aſſured of as I produce for what I know, and as good Reaſons for your belief, as I produce for mine. *For Huffing, and Hectoring will weigh little with wiſe Men, and good Nature, and good Manners, may be overcome with too much ill-uſage, to cauſe you to be anſwered as you would not, if you accuſe as you ſhould not.*

But why did you not tell the ſtory before you refute it, that it

might be known, whether it were truly that *Essex* Doctors story, (which you rashly call false) or a dream of your own Imagination? You now have the story of his own telling, and you may try your skill at refuting it, when you please, and if you perform that undertaking no better than you do the promise, of setting the whole matter in its true and proper light, I have not so much cause to fear your Confutation, as you have to fear the wo denounced against those who put darkness for light, and light for darkness.

Dr. *Hollingsworths* P-sc. *Ans.* 'I could never obtain leave of my self 'to believe, that any man could write at that Divine rate but he that 'felt the miseries, that suggest such thoughts and heavenly Medita-'tions. The various conditions of men, good men, wonderfully help 'them, in their retirements and solitudes, to Divine intercourses and 'aspirations; and He that could counterfeit such things, and make 'such appeals to God, without being in such conditions, as these ap-'peals suppose: Must be rather next to an Atheist, than a good Chri-'stian and if the *Essex* Dr. had any value for the memory of his de-'ceased Friend, he would certainly have forborn telling it in all pla-'ces, with a more than usual confidence, as he hath done, and that for 'this one Reason.

The *Essex's* Drs. Reply. All this Harangue is but a piece of borrow'd ware, with which Sir *Will. Dugdale* furnisht him, in a short Sentence, in these words. *The unlikelyhood that any such expressions could flow from an Heart not oppressed and grieved, with such a weight of sorrow as his was.* Of which the Dr. hath made none of the best Paraphrase, *to enlarge his Paper.* But let us try the force of it. *I could never obtain leave of my self to believe,* &c. as above. In good time Sir, must then all the World be tied to believe no more than Dr. *H.* will give their Majestys Chaplain at *Algate* leave to believe, be the evidence of matter of fact never so clear? I pray Sir, who made your *Courtesie or Contumacy*, to give your self leave to believe, or not believe the standard of all other Mens Perswasion, or not being perswaded? I have heard much wiser men (than I pretend to be) affirm, that, believing or not believing, depends not upon our own choice, but upon the clearness or cogency of the motives of credibility, or the weakness and insufficiency of them; but let that pass, for my business is not speculatively to dispute, but to prove a matter of fact, and vindicate my self from the imputation of telling a false Story; yet because this Argument hath been often used, I will consider it a little farther, to manifest how weak and unconcluding it is.

'Tis no new nor strange thing for one man to personate another, and

and to write and ſpeak as is ſuitable to, and uſual for men in ſuch circumſtances and frequently when their fancies are warmed, the Copy out-does the Original; and he ſeems never to have read a Romance, the Poets, Scenical or others, or the Greek and Roman Hiſtories, who cannot give Inſtances of all the Paſſions raiſed, and expreſſions ſuitable put into the mouth of them, for whoſe uſe they were deſigned, and uttered with a warmer *Pathos*, than they would have been by the perſons themſelves, *perſonated by them.*

But the proof of this is above all exception in Books of devotion (and which comes nearer our caſe) in which we find the greateſt variety of *Proſopopœias*, in Meditations, Soliloquies, Prayers, Ejaculations, Praiſes, Aſpirations, and other Addreſſes to God, compoſed by the Authors of them, who cannot be ſuppoſed to be in all the conditions themſelves, but to fit them for thoſe, who may be in a condition, in which it will be proper for them to uſe them. And the reaſon is obvious, *and eaſily accounted for.* For tho' I deny not that our affections are kindled by our preſent circumſtances, and ſurprizing mercies or calamities are Springs of ſuch joy or ſorrow, as ſharpen and ſet an Edge upon our Expreſſions, and inſtill an Air, an Energy, and ſuitable Eloquence into them, which the ſame perſon could not reach at another time, yet tis alſo true that they being ſudden and unſtudied, a kind of Raptures without deliberation, and leſs Artificial, have a viſible inequality in their Contexture, and riſe or fall according to the differing preſſures, or inlargements, under which men are: St. *Bernard's Rara hora, Brevis mora*, looks this way. And an obſervation I have heard, ſeems not deſpicable, *viz.* that he who prays always alike, may be ſuppoſed to pray rather by Art, than by his Heart; the Habits of Art being much more ſteddy and permanent than the temper and diſpoſition of mens Hearts, which are very mutable and different, according to the circumſtances from which they riſe.

But when a man deſigns to perſonate another, he puts himſelf in ſuch an ones place, and writes and ſpeaks, what he eſteems moſt fit and ſuitable to a perſon in ſuch a condition, and adapts his words and expreſſions, with ſecond and third thoughts, takes a great deal of pains, uſes a ſtudious induſtry to fit every thought to ſuch a condition, every affection to ſuch a thought, and every expreſſion to be a lively *Icon* of ſuch a paſſion or affection; ſo that whatever you will give your ſelf leave to believe, it ſeems not a whit ſtrange to other men it ſhould be ſo, as you cannot believe, nor in the leaſt diſſonant to right reaſon and experience, of which Inſtances might be

be given without number. I beg pardon for this Digreſſion into which the Dr. led me, by an ill-grounded ſpeculation, which makes little to his purpoſe, and I think hath done him little ſervice; yea, will rather cauſe conſiderate Readers to ſuſpect his want of better Arguments, *elſe he would not have had recourſe to ſuch thin and Airy Speculations, which prove nothing but the weakneſs of their Judgments, who put any ſtreſs upon them, and would by them impoſe upon other men.* Yea, give me liberty to add, if the Drs. Argument hath any weight, it ſeems to be in the wrong Scale, and makes that end of the Ballance to preponderate, which he endeavours to make appear the lighteſt; for the evenneſs of the thought and expreſſion, the equality of the ſtyle and affection, and the ſame Thread running quite through from firſt to laſt, rather argues it an Artificial Compoſure of one who had vacancy for ſedate, and deliberate thinking, than of him, for whoſe *Icon* and Pourtraiture it was deſigned, who was encompaſſed with ſo diſtracting an hurry of miſeries, as muſt often change the temper of his mind. But to compenſate for the weakneſs of the former part of this Paragraph, it hath a ſting in its Tail, concluding, 'that if Dr. *Gauden* wrote it, he is next to an Atheiſt, 'and that for that Reaſon the *Eſſex* Dr. if he had any value for his 'memory, would have forborn telling it in all places with more 'than uſual confidence, as he hath done, that is, leſt he repreſent 'him as an Atheiſt.

Eſſex Drs. Reply; to which I ſay in general; My Story repreſents him not ſo like an Atheiſt, as your raſhneſs repreſents you, like a falſe Accuſer, of both him and me; and for this Reaſon, if Dr. *H.* had any kindneſs to the Reputation of his friend, their Majeſties *Algate* Chaplain, he would have conſidered better, before he had publiſht, with ſomewhat more than confidence, ſuch groundleſs Accuſations and ſuch crude, and ill contriv'd Stories; and more particularly, why Dr. *Gauden* more an Atheiſt, for preparing theſe diſcourſes for the King, to be own'd or laid aſide, as to His Majeſties wiſdom ſhould ſeem good: (See Reaſon 3. Sect. 1.) than thoſe who prepare Forms of Devotion for others to uſe, or let alone as they ſee occaſion? And tho' my Story as I tell it, vindicates him from that Imputation, and I am not bound to anſwer for what you forge to be my Story, (being but your own dream) *Quod male dum recitas deſinit eſſe meum.* I farther ſay, that according to the old Axiom, *Amicus Plato, Amicus Ariſtoteles, ſed magis Amica Veritas*; Tho' Dr. *Gauden* were a friend, and Biſhop *Duppa* a friend, yet Truth is more a friend, and I ſhould count him no honeſt Caſuiſt, who would adviſe me to tell a Lye

a Lye to save my friends Credit, as your words imply, you would have directed me, had I consulted you in the case.

Alg. Drs. *P. sc.* The Story in short that he (the *E.* Dr.) tells is this, 'That Dr. *Gauden*, then of *Bockin* in *Essex*, made this Book, and sent 'him, then his Curate, to the Press with it, which command he obey-'ed, and accordingly did so carry it, in order to its Printing.

Essex Drs. Reply. Good Sir, use fairer play, and be not so confident, who accuse that for excess of confidence in me, which hath not the tenth degree of yours, and do not forge and mangle a Story, and then pin it upon me. My Story is honestly, and sincerely told, in the first Section, and thither I refer your self and the Reader, for the truth, and a fuller Answer to this lame Account, without staying upon some palpable mistakes, because but circumstantial.

Alg. Drs. *P. sc.* Now the truth of the Story is this, 'There was one 'Mr. *Simmonds* a learned and pious Minister, who lived near Dr. *Gau-*'den in *Essex*, and who out of a true affection to His Majesties Per-'son and Cause, writ a learned Defence of the King, with which the 'King was so pleas'd, that he presently resolved, that this Person 'should have the perusal and correction of his Book, and according-'ly sends it by a trusty Messenger.

Essex Drs. Reply. There is scarce a line, which is not liable to just exceptions, but small faults must be past over in one who writes so heedlesly, or we should never have done. But there is one so notorious, he must be blind who doth not see it; what then was he that made it? *viz.* that Dr. *Hollingsworth*, and their Majesties Chaplain at *Algate* do flatly contradict each other.

Here he saith, the King sent it by a trusty Messenger to Mr. *Simmonds*, but *pag.* 39. *l.* 19. that he desired Bishop *Juxton* to get some trusty friend, to look it over, and put it into exact order. *Non bene conveniunt; one of the two should have had a better memory, or conferr'd Notes, before they had publisht things so inconsistent, such palpable difference of Witnesses, is a shrewd prejudice against their Testimony.*

Algate Dr's. *P. sc.* 'The Book when looked over by him did so 'affect him, (and no wonder) that he could not forbear sending for 'his Neighbour *Gauden*, In order to make him happy with him-'self in the sight and reading of such an inestеemable Jewel: Dr. '*Gauden* would not be denied the kindness of taking the Book home 'with him, for a few days, which upon importunity Mr *Simmonds* '(knowing the Dr. at that time a well-wisher to the King) granted. 'Dr *Gauden* presently falls to transcribing of it, and in some days, 'with great labour and application finishes it, and so returns the

'Original

'Original to Mr. *Simmonds* again; within a while the great ſtorm 'coming upon the King, which at laſt God knows wholly overſet 'him, Dr. *Gauden* out of a true affection to his Maſter the King, 'hoping thereby to do him ſervice, ſends this Copy by the hands 'of this Dr. to the Preſs: And ſo far and no farther was he con-'cern'd in it.

Eſſex Dr's Reply. Sir, what with your uſual confidence, you introduce with, *The truth of the Story is thus*, is all meer Story, but not one word of truth, nor hath it the leaſt bluſh or appearance of *Poſſibility*, or ſo much as *Probability*, as I hope to convince your ſelf.

Firſt. Not probable; any Man who knows any thing of the meaſures of Decency, and the circumſtances of the Perſons of whom he writes (as he ſhould be ſuppoſed to do, who preſumes to Dedicate his writings, to ſo wiſe a King and Queen) would have contriv'd his ſtory, and told his tale more handſomely, and would rather have ſaid that the Parſon of *Rayne* who was a very private man had waited upon Dr. *Gauden*, who liv'd at the rate of a Thouſand a year, and made the greateſt figure of any Clergy Man in *Eſſex*, or perhaps in *England* at that time, than boldly and bluntly to ſend for him what ever the occaſion might be; but let that paſs, a ſlip in good manners is a ſmall fault, compared to the impoſſibility of his ſtories being true, for tho' Mr. *Simmonds* was once Miniſter of *Rayne* and Dr. *Gauden* Dean of *Bockin*, which are neighboring Towns, yet I queſtion whether the Men were ever neighbours: And that Mr. *Simmonds* was not gone from *Raine*, Before Dr. *Gauden* came to *Bockin*: But I need not urge that, for what I aver, (and am as ſure of as I can be of any matter of fact, which is moſt notorious) proves the impoſſibility (I charge the Drs. ſtory with) home and beyond contradiction; for before this Book was thought of, or many of the ſubjects had hapned, of which it treats, Mr. *Simmonds* was ſequeſtred for his Loyalty, fled into the Kings Quarters, and on Mr. *Attkins* (a plundered Miniſter as they then call'd them) who was fled into the Parliaments Quarters was placed in his ſequeſtred living of *Rayne*: I came to Dr. *Gaudens Auguſt* 1644. and I never knew Mr. *Simmonds* all the while I liv'd there, tho' I knew him well when the book was printing, as I may touch in place convenient, and relate the occaſion of our intercourſe.

Somewhat runs in my mind of his being with my Lord Capel, *who was his Patron, and had given him the Parſonage of* Rayne, *who commanded about that time for the King in* Shropſhire; *but what need I multiply words about what I am not certain of*, when I am as certain, as I can be of any thing,

thing, he was far from being Dr. *Gaudens* Neighbour, or any possibility of sending for him, *how trimly soever, and with a good grace, the Story is told, not much to the credit of the teller of it, or the confirmation of the thing he tells it for; it so exposes it self, it needs no farther consutation; and I will be so kind, as to slip an advantage, of loading it with heavier aggravations, tho' so much provoke't.* If any thing seem to deserve a farther answer, I must request the Reader to call to mind, or read over again my first Section, where there is enough to satisfie him; for I never pretended to carry the whole to the Press, but as is there honestly declared a part of it. I proceed to the 2d Paragraph, *p.* the 38.

Algate Drs. *P. sc.* And whereas 'tis said, 'That Dr. *Gauden* told 'K. *Charles* II. he made the Book; the truth of the Story is this, that 'he putting in for the Bishoprick of *Worcester*, and meeting with 'some opposition from Bishop *Sheldon*, the King askt him, what pre-'tences he had to so great a favour, he answered, that he put out 'his Fathers Book, which answer, tho' true in some sense, yet being 'ambiguously spoken, as it got him the Bishoprick, so it also gave 'rise to the late Earl of *Anglesey*'s *Memorandum*, which hath made 'so great noise in the World.

Essex Drs. Reply. Good Sir, if a man should be so bold as to ask a few Questions, would you answer them as roundly as you would chouse the World with this Dream? 1. I pray Sir, did you hear all this? 2. Have you any man of truth or modesty to produce as a Voucher? 3. In sober sadness do you in cool blood believe it your self? 4. Or to speak home, will you confirm it by your solemn Oath, as the *Essex* Dr. is ready to do, the Story with which he will confront it? '*The truth of the Story is this*; so you say, but *pace vestrâ*, by your good leave, I cannot *obtain leave of my self* to believe one sentence in all your ten lines, and for a better reason than you give for your incredulity, where you use that phrase; and my reason (how silly and weak soever it may seem) in plain English is because there is not one *wise*, or *true* word, in all this, (most falsly call'd) *Truth of the Story.*

And I even wonder, that Providence should furnish me with so exact a knowledge of this affair, which I thought of little use before, till it inabled me to confute this *shameless* fiction; *and I will for once be as confident as you, and say*, the truth of the Story is this, as I had it from Bishop *Gaudens* own mouth, immediately upon his nomination, to be translated from *Exeter* to *Worcester.* But before I relate his words to me on that occasion, let me make some few remarks upon some particulars. 1. *Whereas 'tis said Dr.* Gauden *told K.* Ch. II. *&c.* whoever said so, said what was not so. He never told him. See Sect. 1.

Reason 4. 'Tis strange he should himself tell the King, and yet not know the King knew it, but by inference, because the D. of *Y.* did. 2. *He putting in* for the Bishoprick of *Worcester* (let that uncouth phrase pass.) But he did not put in for *Worcester*, but rather was put off with that instead of *Winchester*, pardon the expression, what follows will justifie it, at least excuse it. 3. *The King askt him, &c.* still worse and worse; the King askt him no such question, nor was there the least shadow of occasion why he should, and the Bishop never answered, as is said he did; for no Question needed no Answer. 4. Ambiguously spoken; not spoken at all, therefore not spoken ambiguously; *remember the Logick Rule, Ab est primi adjecti, ad est secundi valet negatio.* As for Instance, if a man be not their Majesties *Chaplain*, he is not their *Chaplain* at *Algate*, unless it be helpt out, with speaking *ambiguously*. 5. Helpt him to that Bishoprick, *(sc. Worcester)* instead of *Winchester*. He was right enough served, for speaking so ambiguously, if he had so spoken. 6. *Gave rise to the late E. of* Angleseys *Memorandum.* In good earnest, Sir, were you awake when you dream'd all this? Was the King *(Ch.* the II.) who was known to be a man of extraordinary sagacity and quickness, in discerning mens temper and words, so easily imposed upon and cheated by a fallacy, to believe what it was his Interest, more than any mans, not to believe but upon most cogent evidence and convincing reasons? and to tell it so freely, and with assurance to the E. of *Anglesey*, as his *Memorandum* declares with all due circumstances; so that his *Memorandum* may sleep in a whole skin, for all these dreams; but of that more in due place hereafter. Having past these short remarks upon the particular passages, I shall now confront *his truth of the Story*, with this *Story of Truth*, in the Bishop's own words.

Only give me leave before I relate his words, to say, (that besides the friendly freedom, which he always used to me, in kind communicating his concerns to me) I can guess but at two reasons, why he should tell me so fully and punctually what I shall presently relate. Either, 1. It was to prevent my being surprized at his missing *Winchester*, which some who were most intimate with him, knew he had the promise, and upon that the expectation of; Or, 2. Providence stoopt so low, to furnish me with a clear Reply to such a senseless feigned dream, as I am confuting by it. Now follow Bishop *Gaudens* words to me on this occasion.

'After the Death of the Bishop of *Winchester*, I next morning 'waiting on the King, found a remarkable alteration in him: His 'Majesty was, *sad*, uneasie, and out of his usual good humour and tem-

'per;

'per; I could not but obſerve it, but at preſent took no farther notice 'of it; the ſecond morning I found him ſo, as much, or rather more, 'than on the preceding day, yet neither then did I take any notice 'of it to him, but when I had a ſhort time waited on him, withdrew; 'but the third morning having been fully inform'd that my Lord 'Chancellor had, by himſelf and all the Intereſt he could make, preſt 'the King to beſtow the Biſhoprick of *Wincheſter* upon the Biſhop 'of *Worceſter*, Dr. *Morly*, I thus Addreſt my ſelf to his Majeſty. Sir, 'with all humillity I beg your leave to ſpeak to you, and your Ma'jeſties Gracious Pardon for It. Sir, I well know, not only how 'well becoming, but how much it is the duty of every good Subject, 'to contribute to the eaſe and ſatisfaction of his Prince. And 'I cannot but conceive, that your Majeſty is in ſome ſtreight, between 'the Honour of your word, by which you graciouſly pleas'd to Pro'miſe, I ſhould Succeed my excellent Friend the late Biſhop of *Win'cheſter*: And the importunity, by which you are preſt in the behalf 'of another: I therefore with greateſt willingneſs, releaſe you free'ly of that Promiſe. Here, ſaid the Biſhop, the King ſtopt me: 'Vouchſafed to embrace me in his Arms, with theſe expreſſions. *My Lord, I thank you, and it may not be long, ere I have opportunity to ſhew you how kindly I take it.* And in the mean time, *you ſhall have* Worceſter, *and to make it to you as good as I can, all the Dignities of that Church (I know not how it comes to paſs) being in my diſpoſal, I give you the diſpoſing of them all, during your time, that you may prefer your Friends, and have them near about you.*

And now I appeal to the Judgment of every conſiderate reader, whether this ſtory, which I had for the ſubſtance, and to the beſt of my memory, in the very words, from Biſhop *Gaudens* own mouth, when the thing was freſh and recent, carry the faireſt and moſt likely characters of truth, or the *Algate* Dr's ſtory: *For which he brings no proof, but his own meer ſay ſo, as indeed it is impoſſible he ſhould, for, this muſt be a true ſtory, or elſe a dream and viſion of my own Imagination; the latter of which, it is both Naturally, and Morally, next to impoſſible it ſhould be. Firſt, Naturally, for I never pretended to ſo pregnant an Invention as to deviſe a ſtory ſo ſelf conſiſtent, in all its parts, for falſhoods will not jamm or hang coherently together, be they told with never ſo good a Grace, and Magiſterially cram'd down Mens belief with huffing menaces, and hectoring Rhetorick: To fright men to ſwallow them, at their peril: For fear of being counted contumacious. Witneſs the flaws and incoherences, of all the* Algate *Dr's. Narratives, of this matter, catcht up from uncertain Rumours, and pieced out with groundleſs phancies of his own addition inconſiderately.*

Secondly, *Morally impoſſible, for* Nemo gratis nequam. *No man will lie without advantage, much leſs to create prejudice to himſelf.* And I am ſure there is not ſo much as the appearance of a temptation to induce Dr. *Gauden* to tell it me, (as I ſolemnly aver he did) if it had not been the truth, nor to me to feign it in cool blood, and deliberately to appeal to the God of Truth and Righteouſneſs, as a Witneſs and Avenger, which I neither would or durſt do to gain the World.

This might abundantly ſuffice to anſwer the *Algate* Dr's. *Sham* Story, concerning the Biſhoprick of *Worceſter* in the ſecond Paragraph of his *P. ſc.* yet, tho' I be well aware that over-doing is for the moſt part undoing and adding probabilities after clear and full evidence doth more harm than good, and, like ſetting ſhores and props to a ſtrong houſe, creates ſuſpition, that 'tis tottering or like to fall without them, yet I will for once run that risk and hazard, and add theſe three Arguments, to confirm what is before affirmed.

1. 'Tis highly probable that Dr. *Gauden* had the promiſe of *Wincheſter* (obtained by his moſt entire Friend Biſhop *Duppa*, who beſides the Power he had with the King, having been his Tutor, could unriddle to him (as queſtionleſs he did) the whole Affair of Εικὼν Βασιλικὴ, to which he had been not only privy, but a party, and plead that to obtain the favour of that promiſe for him) becauſe divers of his intimate Friends had knowledge of his expectation, to ſucceed in that See; and why ſhould he abuſe his *Beſt* Friends with a groundleſs Flam?

2. Becauſe the King *was ſo uneaſie*, and deferr'd ſome days to give it Dr. *Morly*, notwithſtanding all the Intereſt made for him, and His Majeſties own inclination to him, as having been beyond Sea with him in his Baniſhment; why not give it preſently as ſoon as vacant, but after ſome days demur, and uneaſineſs, till his promiſe was releaſed by him to whom 'twas made?

3. (I will venture to reveal a ſecret at this diſtance, which was then induſtriouſly conceal'd, to prevent being made matter of ſport upon the diſappointment.) The Great Houſe built by Sir *Dennis Gauden*, the Biſhop's Brother, upon *Clapham* Heath, in which Sir *Dennis* after lived, *and I think now Mr.* Ewers, was built, (as I was aſſured by one who knew it well) to be the Manſion-houſe of the Biſhoprick of *Wincheſter*, being in that Dioceſs; for 'tis well known that *Wincheſter-houſe* beyond the Bridge had been pulled down, and turn'd into Rent and Tenements, and another was to be built or bought in lieu of it, by the Biſhop, and ſetled as a Manſion-

ſion-houſe for that See, as after *Wincheſter-houſe* in *Chelſea*, was purchaſed by Biſhop *Morley*, and made part of the Biſhoprick of *Wincheſter*, tho' before in the Biſhoprick of *London*; theſe Dioceſſes being parted by the *Thames*.

I could add many more circumſtances relating to this Affair, but at preſent forbear, as judging them needleſs.

I am at length arrived at the third and laſt Paragraph of the *Algate* Drs. *P. ſc.* which is to compenſate and make amends for all the impertinences of the preceding; for thus it begins.

Algate Drs. *P. ſc.* 'But to put all things out of doubt concerning this Book; give me leave to tell this Story: I was not many weeks ago in converſation with Sir *John Brattle*, a worthy perſon, and who hath long enjoy'd a conſiderable Office in the Royal Mint, with whom diſcourſing about King *Charles* the Firſt, and particularly of the ſuſpicions raiſed of the truth of the Book. He frankly told me, and aſſured me the truth of this Story; that in the year 47. King *Charles* having drawn up the moſt conſiderable part of this Book, and having writ it in ſome looſe Papers at different times, deſired Bp. *Juxton* to get ſome friend of his, (whom he could commend to him as a truſty perſon) to look it over, and to put it into an exact Method; the Biſhop pitcht upon Sir *John*'s Father, whom he had been acquainted with for many years, who undertaking the Task was aſſiſted by this his Son, who declares he ſate up with his Father ſome nights, to aſſiſt him in methodizing thoſe Papers all writ with the King's own hand. Thanks be to God, Sir *John* is yet alive, and is ready to give the ſame Account to any man that asks him.

Eſſex Drs. Reply. *Jam ventum eſt ad Triarios.* Sir *John Brattle* is a perſon whoſe name I do not remember I have heard before, and therefore make no Judgment prejudicial, or of diſadvantage to the Character here given of him. But as the *Algate* Dr. tells the Story, I doubt it may prove as meer a Story as the reſt. *But before I come to my particular Remarks upon it, I confeſs 'tis not unpleaſant to obſerve, that when the Dr's. hand was in at Coyning Stories, which I have proved to be of both ſo baſe Metal, and falſe an Impreſs, he ſhould have recourſe to the Royal Mint, to borrow a more Authentick Stamp; for what elſe can an Office there add to a Teſtimony in a matter of fact?*

But with all due reſpect to Sir *J. Br.* I would ask the Dr. a few Queſtions.

1. May it not be poſſible, without any diminution of Sir *John*'s veracity,

veracity, that in more than forty Years, there may be some mistake of other Papers for these, or some other lapse of Memory, about a matter in which he was concerned but once or twice; and that but transiently and on the by; or was Sir *John*, who must be then a young man, and 'tis likely, but in a private capacity, so well acquainted with the Kings hand, which 'tis probable he had seldom or never seen? I believe few private *Country* Youths, or young Gentlemen, are so very well us'd to their Soveraigns hand-writing, as to make a Critical Judgment of it, and to be able with assurance to distinguish it, from the writing of all other men.

2. I would gladly know when and where the King desired this of Bishop *Juxton*, for I refer my self to those who lived in those times, & observed the passages of them, whether they ever so much as heard that the King and Bishop *Juxton* saw each other, after his Majesty was driven from *Westminster* by the Tumults, till he was violently brought to St. *James's*, Jan 19. 48 to be tried and barbarously murdered. The King indeed then obtain'd leave for the good man to come to him, and assist him *in extremis*, for neither his Age, nor Character permitting him to be serviceable to him in following him in the Wars, He liv'd Private and Retir'd, and, I never heard he saw him, till upon the sad occasion forenamed, and that was after the Book was Printed.

Thirdly, Supposing, but by no means granting, that the King had desired Bishop *Juxton*, as is said, to desire a trusty Friend to do it; why another rather than the Bishop himself? Had the King any Friend more trusty than Bishop *Juxton*? or was He too good, or above doing such service for his Master, who had not a Servant who honoured and lov'd him more; or was He too busie to attend it, when he was wholly out of all imployment, and injoy'd the most undisturbed privacy and quiet, of any man that had serv'd the King in any eminent degree? Or was Bishop *Juxton* less fit and able, than a private man, when the Book consists of Policy and Piety? and who a fitter Judge of what concern'd the first, than one who had so long been Privy Councellor, and Lord High Treasurer of *England*? And for the second he was one on whom the King rely'd, as much, or more, than on any Man, for the conduct of his Conscience; as appear'd by his singling him out, to be with him in his Preparations for Death, and upon the infamous Scaffold of his Martyrdom; and who was so able a Divine, that tho' his Publick Imployments, hindred him from Preaching often, yet when He did, perform'd it so well, I remember I heard a Bishop, who was able to judge, say: He thought him one of the

the moſt excellent Preachers He ever heard, and gave Inſtance in a Sermon He heard him preach, at Court, of Repentance. And why muſt Biſhop *Juxton* deſire another man to do that work, for which (had there been any ſuch work to be done) He himſelf was the fitteſt man alive, for Fidelity, for Ability, for Inclination to his Maſters Service, and for vacancy and leiſure?

4. Laſtly, I pray which of theſe ſtories, in your P—ſc. would you have us believe? Your firſt of ſending it to Mr. *Simmonds* by a truſty Meſſenger? or your laſt of the Kings own delivering it to his truſty Servant Biſhop *Juxton*? *They cannot both be true; if that, not this, if this not that; they are ſo contrary, we muſt ſuppoſe the* Algate *Dr. the Relater of the One, and their Majeſties* Algate *Chaplain the Relater of the other. I confeſs the doubt is too hard for me to ſolve. I muſt e'ne leave it to be agreed betwixt themſelves.*

I might add, I have heard near half a dozen ſtories about this Book, all as inconſiſtent with one another, as theſe two. Yet all told with equal aſſurance, a ſufficient prejudice againſt them all, with all unprejudiced Perſons.

Algate Dr. P—ſc. 'And whoſoever after this, will ſuſpect this 'Book, is certainly a man of that temper, who will keep up his pre-'judices againſt this great man, in ſpight of all evidences, tho' as 'clear as the Sun at Noon, and for my own part I muſt tell him, 'that I think it not worth the while to attempt his farther ſatisfacti-'on, becauſe *nullum remedium Deus poſuit contumaciæ.* God Almigh-'ty hath not provided a remedy, for reſolved ſtubbornneſs, in the 'ordinary courſe of dealing with men: and if nothing but miracles 'will convince them, I have no Commiſſion to pretend to them.

Eſſex Drs. Reply. Sir, tho' I will not vapour and huff my Reader, with comparing what I have truely, ſincerely, and as in the ſight of God written; concerning my Knowledge and Belief about this Book, fairly declaring the means of my Knowledge, and the Reaſons of my Belief, to the Sun at Noon, as you think good to compare your waking Dreams, and random gueſſes (which deſerve not to be likened to the light of the Moon, a day before, or after its change) yet I ablior keeping up prejudices againſt that great and excellent Prince; and have only given the account in the firſt and ſecond Sections, and reply'd to your ſlanders and reproaches (which extorted from me this unwelcome labour,) to clear my Reputation; you having according to your Talent, as *Mephiboſheth* complain'd of *Ziba* ſlandered me, (to the whole Nation) and to my Lord the King, by preſuming to dedicate ſuch ſtuff to their ſacred Majeſties.

And

And if you perſiſt to ſlander, *ne videaris erraſſe*, I leave it to all impartial men, (I could almoſt ſay to the moſt partial, who will compare and weigh, before they cenſure) to judge between us, where lies the ſtubbornneſs, but however, I refer my ſelf to the Righteous Judge to determine betwixt us, who beſt knows the ends and deſigns, which put you upon writing ſo raſhly, on a Subject for which you appear ſo ill furniſht; and me, whom you have conſtrained to it, in a neceſſary vindication of my ſelf and the Truth.

And tho' you conclude, with a modeſt diſclaiming a pretence to Miracles, let me at parting adviſe you to take courage, for if you ſatisfie any wiſe man, by ſuch weak and inconſiſtent Arguings, as that part of P—ſe. conſiſts on, in which the *Eſſex* Dr. is concerned, 'tis that Drs. opinion, your performance may vye miracles, with any Miracle-Mongers celebrated in thoſe *Roman Legends, which as one wittily ſaith, were written with Leaden Heads and Brazen Fore-Heads.*

SECTION IV.

I Shall in the next place ſay ſomewhat to another Paper, publiſh'd ſome months before, of the ſame ſubject, *Intituled, Reſtitution to the Royal Author*, &c. which I confeſs, I was then deſired to anſwer, but forbore, not being perſonally concerned.

But Dr. *Hollingſworth* having forced me to what I have now done, it ſeems neceſſary to add ſome few remarks upon this Paper, leſt my not taking notice of it, ſhould be misinterpreted, to be a tacite acknowledgment, of ſome difficulties in it, not to be grapled with.

And I muſt do this Author the right, to own him to be a Perſon of another figure, than I have had to do with in the preceding Section: One who writes not *extempore*. *Quicquid in buccam (in calamum)* catches not up every groundleſs Report and flying Rumour, and Ecchoes it back as an Oracle: But ſeems to have weighed and conſidered what he writes, endeavouring the beſt Information he could get; and hath driven it as far as it would go, and relates in ſome particulars what is true, and puts ſome colour of Probability upon thoſe in which he is miſtaken, or was ill informed, and does all with modeſty and candor, and as becomes a man who hopes to obtain what he aims at, by ſober Reaſon and dint of Argument, not by Hectoring and noiſie Clamour, and I ſhall treat him as a Perſon who deſerves this Character, which *ex animo*, I give him, and hope He will not count me an Enemy, for telling him the Truth, but eſteem it rather kindneſs than rudeneſs to ſhew him where he is miſtaken.

And

And first, I shall set down, as he himself hath done, the Earl of *Anglesey*'s *Memorandum*, for furnishing me with which, I give him my Thanks; for though I have seen the Original in Mr. *Millington*'s hand, I had no Copy of it ready by me.

MEMORANDUM.

" KING *Charles* the Second and the Duke of *York*, did both (in " the last Sessions of Parliament, 1675, when I shewed them " in the Lords House the written Copy of this Book, wherein are " some Corrections and Alterations, written with the late King " *Charles* the First's own Hand) assure me, that this was none of " the said King's Compiling, but made by Dr. *Ganden* Bishop of " *Exeter:* which I here insert, for the undeceiving others in this " Point, by attesting so much under my Hand.

ANGLESEY.

Now this Gentleman is pleased to raise three Objections against this *Memorandum*, to enervate the Force and Credit of it; notwithstanding which Objections, I think this *Memorandum* very authentick, and an unconquerable Evidence to prove the Truth of what I have so sincerely declared concerning this Book: and in a just Vindication of it, I will first answer all his Objections produced against it; and farther, subjoin a Remark, which I hope may be of some use, and therefore not unacceptable, which could be given by no other Pen.

First Objection; 'It calls the Duke, his then Royal Highness, '*The Duke of* York, which was no Court-Language in 1675, there 'being neither Reason nor Custom for such a length of Distinction 'at that time.

Answ. 1*st*, *Loquendum cum vulgo*; and I appeal to Experience, *if he were not call'd the Duke of* York *ten times to once that he was call'd His Royal Highness; and for the length, the former is the shorter of the two.* But he proceeds in the same Objection; 'Now it is somewhat un-'likely, that a Person of Honour and a Courtier, especially one of 'my late Lord *Anglesey*'s sense, should be guilty of such an Impro-'priety.

Answ. No Impropriety at all; especially, if we consider this was not spoken in Court, but privately writ in a Leaf before the Book:

for in such like cases, even Courtiers confine not themselves to the Punctillios they observe in speaking or in writing what is to be publish'd.

2. I hope I may convince himself, how weak, and non-concluding this Argument is, by a Passage with which he hath furnish'd me in the same *Page*, line 36, 37. viz. *His pt. Majesty King* James *the Second*; if that Abbreviation pt. stand for present, as I perceive 'tis generally believed to do, let us form two parallel Arguments. His Argument against the Earl of *Anglesey*'s being Author of the *Memorandum*, runs thus; 'A Courtier, and a Person of such sense as 'the late E. of *Anglesey*, could not write this *Memorandum*; because 'tis unlikely such an one should be guilty of such Impropriety of 'Language, as to call his then Royal Highness, Duke of *York*, which 'was no Court-Language in 1675. Very good.

Now suppose it should, in time, be questioned, Whether this Gentleman wrote the two Sheets, call'd *Restitution*, &c. and one should argue against it, with a parallel Argument, A Man of such sense could not write them, because 'tis somewhat unlikely, that he could be guilty of such Impropriety of Language, as to call him, *His present Majesty King* James *the Second*; which is neither Court-Language nor Country-Language in 1691. Now what think you, Sir, would this Argument exclude you from being the Writer of these Sheets? If not, why should a less Impropriety of Language, exclude the E. of *Anglesey* from being the Writer of this *Memorandum*? especially, if we consider, (that supposing, but not yielding) if he expresst himself not like a Courtier, 'twas a private Note in a Leaf of a Book, which might be seen, or never seen; and you have made yours publick to the wide World.

2. Second Objection; 'We are informed by the Advertisement, 'that in the written Copy of the Εικων Βασιλικη, there are some 'Corrections and Alterations written with the late King *Charles* the 'First's own Hand, which is no contemptible Argument, if we had 'no other, that the King was the Author; otherwise we should be 'at a loss for the Reason of his Majesty's correcting the Manuscript, 'and suffering it to pass under the Title of his own Composure.

Answ. What the Corrections by the King's own Hand seem to you to be an Argument of, seems to me quite contrary; and I assuredly believe, this corrected Copy was that sent by the Marquess of *Hertford* from Dr. *Gauden*; as I gave account, *Sect.* 1. *Reas.* 3.

on

on purpose to be corrected, allow'd, or laid aside, as his Majesty should think good. See the Section referr'd to.

And if the King himself had been the Author, *Why was not the Book in his own Hand-writing, as well as the Correction and Alterations? or why any Corrections, of a fair Copy, if he had finished the Original himself before 'twas copied?* Or why, if he sent it to be printed, did he not send the corrected Copy, rather than an imperfect one, which needed his Correction and Alteration? These Considerations confirm me beyond the least Hesitancy, this was the Copy the Marquess of *Hertford* brought his Majesty at the time of the Treaty in the Isle of *Wight*: But the Violence towards him hastned so fast, he could not transmit it back, and Dr. *Gauden* and Bp. *Duppa*, thought it better to print it as it was, than to defer it till it would be too late to do him the Service they designed by it.

3. Objection the Third; 'The making Bp. *Gauden* the Author 'of this Book, is another Disadvantage to the Credit of the *Memo-* 'randum; for the Stile, the Air, and Thought of Εικων Βασιλικη, is 'as different from the Management of Bp. *Gauden*'s Writings, as 'tis 'possible to imagine: but out of respect to the Bishop's Memory, I 'forbear to insist upon the Comparison.

Answ. This Objection from the Stile is a very thin and feeble one, as I could easily make appear, if I would enter upon the Theme of critical Judging of the Authors of Books, by the Stile in which they are written: and to name no more, I might fetch Assistance from *Elias Du Pin*, a *Sorbon* Doctor, in his excellent new *Bibliothec of Ecclesiastical Writers*; by many Volumes of which, he hath obliged the Learned Part of the World, and raised their Expectation and Desire of the rest. But I will avoid such an unnecessary Digression, it being sufficient to blunt the edg of this Objection, to suggest these two Considerations.

First, It ought to be considered, whether the Writings compar'd are of the same kind? for a Man may differ more from himself, when his Writings are of different kinds, than two Strangers differ in their Stile, whose Design and End of Writing is the same: As the Sermons or Disputings of different Men may be more like one another, if you compare Sermon with Sermon, and Disputation with Disputation, than the Stile of the same Man is like it self, if you compare different kinds of his Writings, as Sermons with Disputations, or either of these with an Oration fitted for a Learned

Assembly. And 'tis an Observation very common, that the Ancient Fathers greatly differ in their Stile, and Air, and Notions, in their popular Harangues and Exhortations, their Polemick Tracts, and their Books of Devotion. So that whatever Dr. *Gauden*'s way of management were in his other Writings, the difference of the Subject between them and this Book, gives a fair account of the different Stile, Air, and Thought, admitting it were as great as the Objection would suppose it.

Secondly, If the Stile and Air of Mens Writings be various, when the kinds of their Writings are different, though they write without Disguise, and only change their Stile, to accommodate it to the Subject or Kind of Writing in which they are engaged: How much more reasonable is it to allow it must be so, when they on purpose do *induere Personam*, personate another Man, and endeavour to the utmost to appear like him for whom they write, and whose Name and Circumstances they tacitly assume? What wonder that *Idem non est Idem*, the same Man appears not like himself, when he feigns himself to be another? as Bp. *Gauden* did, and wrote this Book as in his Majesty's Name, though to be used, allowed, or altered as the King should please.

I have heard it hath been the custom of former Reigns, for the Lord Chancellor, some Privy Councellor, or a Juncto of the Council, to pen or draw up Speeches, to be spoken by the King in Parliament, *or on some other Solemn Occasion, or in Declarations.* Now any Man of Sense will readily grant, that they who pen such Speeches, keep not to their own Stile, or Air, or Thought, which they use when they speak in their own Name or Person; but do the best they can, to adapt them to the Royal Person for whose use and service they are prepared; and thus it most evidently was in this present Case.

He proceeds in this Objection. ' 'Tis likely therefore that King ' *Charles* the Second, and the then Duke, might tell the late Earl ' of *Anglesey* (which his Lordship might possibly forget) that the ' Manuscript was not King *Charles* the First his Hand, but a Tran- ' script of Dr. *Gauden*'s writing; which as it agrees with matter of ' Fact, it gives a fair account of the Alterations in the Copy, which ' the *Memorandum* grants were made by the King.

Answ. This is soon said, but very ill contrived, for 'tis not only highly improbable, *but meerly suppositio impossibilis.* If the King had writ it, why not correct his own Copy? But how should Dr. *Gauden*

den receive it from the King? He was utterly unknown to him, lived at a great distance from him, in the Parliament's Quarters, was under preudice with the Royal Party. I am sorry this Gentleman writes, for once, so like him who feigned the Story of the King's sending it to Mr. *Simmonds*, and he sending for his Neighbour *Gauden*, and lending it him; and all this dispatch'd in a trice, when Mr. *Simmonds* had been so many Years driven, for his Loyalty, from his Neighbourhood.

But the fair and faithful Account, and which indeed agrees with matter of Fact, is, this was the Copy the Marques of *Hertford* carried to the King, when he went to the Treaty at the Isle of *Wight*, from Dr. *Gauden*, and was humbly submitted to his Majesty's Wisdom to be altered, corrected, approved, or disallowed and disposed of as he should please; and accordingly the King corrected it, to fit it more to his own Sense.

Having finished his Objections against the *Memorandum*, this Gentleman proceeds thus to his Second Strength.

2. Supposing this *Memorandum* had all the pretended Advantages, I shall now produce such Proof against it, which, the Circumstances of the Evidence considered, must be allowed to over-ballance his Lordship's Attestation.

'1. We have the Letters Patents of King *Charles* the Second, 'Dated *Nov.* 29, 1660. in which *R. Royston* of *London* Bookseller, 'has that sole Priviledg given him of Printing all the Works of 'King *Charles* the First, among which Εικων Βασιλικη is mentioned, 'with a particular Character of Commendation.

'2. The same Priviledg for Re-printing the Works of King '*Charles* the First is granted to the above-mentioned *R. Royston*, by 'his present Majesty King *James* the Second; as appears by his 'Majesty's Letters, Dated *February* 22, 168⅔, which Grant refers 'expresly to the First Edition, published by *R. Royston*, in the Year '1662; and in which his Majesty declares, that all the Works of 'his Royal Father were collected and published, which former 'Impression, as I have already observ'd, makes particular mention 'of Εικων Βασιλικη. Now I leave it to any unprejudiced Person to 'judg, whether it is in the least probable, that either of their Majesties should tell the late Earl of *Anglesey*, that this excellent Book 'was written by Dr. *Gauden*, since they both have owned it to be 'their Royal Father's in so publick a manner. So that to use the 'Expression of the Advertisement, If the Declaration of two

'Kings,

'Kings, made with all the Circumſtances of Advantage, may be 'believed before a blind Manuſcript, written by a doubtful Hand, 'and grounded upon a private Relation; then we have ſufficient 'Evidence to ſatisfy the World, how much this Adviſer has en-'deavoured to impoſe upon it.

Anſw. As to the Letters Patent to print this Book, amongſt the Works of King *Charles* the Firſt, on which depends the whole ſtrength of the Argument; I confeſs 'tis a nice and tender Point, which good Manners, rather than want of good Reaſons, reſtrain me from fuller anſwering. I think it may ſuffice to ſay, with Modeſty and Caution, Kings uſe not ſo critically to inſpect all the minute Particulars of their General Royal Grants; but ſign them, as drawn up for the beſt Advantage of the Grantee: and an Under-Secretary or Clerk, who drew the Patents, put in what Mr. *Royſton* reckoned up, and deſired, and never boggled at inſerting Εικων Βασιλικη among King *Charles*'s Work, becauſe it was ſo reputed by moſt, and few knew the Myſtery, and they who did, did all they then could to hide and conceal it. And ſuppoſe either of the Kings had examined every particular, it was at utmoſt but conniving at a vulgar Errour, which it was not their intereſt too nicely to diſcover. And indeed the Argument is ſo palpably weak, that I am perſwaded this Writer, being a Perſon of ſo good Senſe, puts no Streſs upon it; but added it for Number rather than Weight, being rather too hot than too heavy to be dealt with; and for want of better (which 'tis exceeding hard to find, to prove what is not true) brings in ſuch an Argument, as in the Schools we call captious, or *Argumentum odioſum*, which Reſpondents uſe, allowably, to reject, not anſwer; becauſe 'tis deſigned not for real Proof, but to involve the Anſwerer in ſome Odium and Danger, and diſmiſs it unreply'd to, not becauſe they cannot, but becauſe they dare not anſwer it, or with *Beneſeance* ſhew its Weakneſs. And yet to approach one Step cloſer, what underſtanding Man believes all the other particular Pieces, which make up the whole Volume of the Works of K. *Charles* I, to be originally penn'd by himſelf; but knows many of them were prepared by his Secretaries and Council, and then peruſed and approved by him, and ſo became his, by adding the Royal Stamp of his Approbation and Owning of them: And the ſame was deſigned in this Book, as hath been ſhewed before. I ſhall conclude this Diſcourſe of the Letters Patent to Mr. *Royſton* to Print the King's Works, and inferring this to be undoubtedly ſo, becauſe named amongſt them, with

a parallel Caſe, of a ſuppoſed Licenſe, to print the Works of as great a King.

Admit Mr. *Royſton* had obtain'd a Patent to have the ſole Printing the Works of King *David*, and to make all ſure that no Man might in the leaſt invade his Priviledg, had got it explicitely inſerted into his Patent, all the Works of King *David*, that is to ſay, the whole Book of *Pſalms*, containing in number one hundred and fifty, (which is no hard Suppoſition) would it have followed hence that he who granted this Patent, had publiſh'd to all the World, that he knew and believ'd, that *David* was the real Pen-man of them all, tho ſome of them were certainly written ſome Ages after *David*'s Death, after the return of the *Babyloniſh* Captivity; and ſome by *Heman*, *Aſaph?* &c. I grant his Patent might ſecure his Right to print all the 150, but 'twould be an invalid Argument to prove that *David* wrote all: It needs no Application.

Having thus far vindicated the Truth of the Earl of *Angleſey*'s *Memorandum*; and conſequently, the Honour of his Lordſhip's Memory, from the Charge of Forgery caſt upon it, by ſhewing good reaſon why I cannot allow the pretended Proof againſt it, to over-ballance his Lordſhip's Atteſtation; which, how ſufficiently I have performed, I freely leave to the Judgment of all impartial Readers.

I ſhall now ſubjoin the Remark I promis'd to ſet down, when I had anſwered the Objections againſt the *Memorandum*. And it is to ſhew, by comparing two ſignal Providences about this Book, how it ſeems to be the Will of God (for what ſpecial Ends is beſt known to his holy and unſearchable Wiſdom, at ſome of which, I may give my humble Gueſſes in due place) both to have this Book publiſhed and owned, as the Compoſure of King *Charles* the Firſt, for ſome time; and then to have the full Truth in due time, come to that light in which the ſtarting thoſe freſh Conteſts about it is like to ſet it.

The Firſt, which I call a ſignal Providence towards its being publiſh'd, is, the preventing its being ſeized upon, and ſtopt in the Preſs, when the Proof-Sheets, (if not alſo ſo much of the Copy as thoſe Sheets contained) were actually in the Hands and Poſſeſſion of, and carried away by as great an Enemy of the King's (as any Man living was) as Mr. *Simmonds* deſcribed him to me. I beg pardon for the length of the Story, which I ſhall relate from Mr. *Simmonds*, becauſe I think it worth the knowing, and alſo becauſe 'tis an Evidence I write not in this Affair by Hearſay and Conjecture, (as moſt do)

but

but as of what I was privy to, and had an hand in all along from first to last.

Upon *Monday*, *January* the 8*th* or 15*th*, (for I have written Memorials by me, which assure me, it could not be so early as the 1*st*, nor so late as the 22*d*,) Mr. *Simmonds* came to my Chamber at *Warwick*-House, where I then was Chaplain, and as a Man affrighted *abruptly* spake to me, We are undone, or in great danger to be so, if you do not help us, which I hope you may, being in this Family. And when I ask'd him what the matter was? he having a little recovered himself, told me the following Story; and when he had done, we consulted what remedy was to be used. His Story was as followeth.

'I was, said he, a while since at a Gentleman's House, a Friend 'of mine in *Hertfordshire*; whilst I was there, there came a Troop 'of Horse of Col. *Rich*'s Regiment, to quarter there-abouts; and 'the Lieutenant whose Name is *Arwaker*, quartered in my Friend's 'House: He and I had many fierce Disputes about the Cause betwixt the King and Parliament, and the Army's usage of his Majesty. By which he was so provok'd, that at last he told me he 'would not suffer it, and said, he would revenge it, were it not that 'he would not violate his Quarters. Whereupon, I thought the 'Place too hot for me to tarry longer in, and therefore hasted back 'to *London*, to my Lodgings in *Carter-Lane*. Not long after, that 'Troop came up to *London*, and the same Lieutenant quartered at 'the *Bell* in the same *Lane*. And yesterday about twelve, as I was 'coming from Church to my Lodgings, we met each other in '*Carter-Lane*: He knew me, but said nothing to me, but turned 'again when he had past me, and dogg'd me to the House I lodg'd 'in. As soon as I was in, and had shut the Door, he discharged 'his Pistol with a brace of Bullets, to mark the Door, and hasted 'away to the *Bell*. As soon as the Master of the House told me 'he was gone, I got away, and he presently returned with six 'Troopers, and search'd the House for me, and breaking open my 'Closet, took away all my Papers, and the printed proof Sheets 'which lay loose upon my Table: but they seeing them blotted, 'and thinking them to be but waste-Paper, and not understanding 'the Title, it being Greek, or not having look'd into them, threw 'them down in the Dirt, which they of the House observing, gathered up. We then, after consulting what to do, concluded 'the best, if not the only way we could take, was to get a Note

'from

'from Col. *Rich* to his Lieutenant, to reſtore all he had ſo taken 'from Mr. *Simmonds*. It hapned, even beyond our Hopes and Expectations, that the very ſame day Col. *Rich* came to dine at *Warwick*-Houſe; and between Prayers and Dinner, I deſired Mr. *Charles Rich* (after Earl of *Warwick*) to requeſt a Favour for me of the Colonel, who beckoned him to him croſs the Room, and deſired him to do me a Kindneſs, and referr'd him to me to know what it was: the Colonel drew me aſide, and ask'd what it was I deſired of him; I then ask'd him if there were not one Lieutenant *Arwaker* in his Regiment? he ſaid there was: I then told him he had, upon a pique, broke open a Miniſter's Cloſet, and taken away all his Sermon-Notes, and other Papers; and to diſguiſe the better, jocularly added, He hath undone a poor Parſon, in robbing him of all his Tools; and pray'd him to write a Note to him, to require him to reſtore them.

The Colonel was ſo kind and juſt, upon my fetching Pen, Ink and Paper, to write a Note to him, to re-deliver all; which he did ſo punctually, that Mr. *Simmonds* told me, he miſſed not one Paper, when his Landlord, who carried the Note, brought them; for he durſt not appear himſelf: ſo good and ſpeedy Succeſs we had, even beyond our Hopes, and there was no time to examine the Papers, all being diſpatch'd the next day after they were ſeized. Now whatever others may think, I judg it a Sign that God would have them publiſh'd for ſome eminent Ends, which, as I before hinted, I may touch hereafter; tho I argue not from his Permiſſive, to his approving Providence.

The ſecond ſignal Providence, which ſeems to me to ſignify, that, on the other ſide, God would now have the Truth of this Affair brought to light, is, the Diſcovery of this *Memorandum* in ſo publick and unexpected a manner, which is as generally known as the *Memorandum* it ſelf; to wit, at the Sale of the Earl of *Angleſey*'s Books by publick Auction. 'Tis like no Eye had ſeen it from the time of the Writing of it; and if Mr. *Millington* had not caſually opened the Book, there being ſome time betwixt the putting it up, and the Sale of it, it might in likelihood, have fallen into ſome Hand, who would either have not regarded it, or concealed it; to which may be added, Dr. *Hollingsworth*'s unſeaſonable provoking me, to declare what I now have done, in my own neceſſary, yea, unavoidable Vindication of my ſelf, from his inſulting and moſt falſe Accuſations.

For what remains of the two Sheets, tho I forbear the tranſcribing them, 'tis to avoid a tedious Work, which is needleſs; not to conceal any ſtrength in them, for I ſhall faithfully reply to all that hath any ſeeming weight in it.

In Sir *William Dugdale*'s Account, here quoted, there are four Things aſſerted: to all which, I ſhall anſwer in order, denying what I know to be Miſtakes, and granting what I know or believe to be true or probable; and give the Reaſons of ſuch my Denying or Granting.

1. The firſt and moſt material Paſſage, is that concerning Major *Huntington*; to which I ſay two things; (1.) That this Account of his Teſtimony, is wholly different from what was uſed to be alledged as his; and I have very often heard, but never met with this before; and 'tis highly improbable, that the Lord *Fairfax* would take any thing out of the Cabinet, and ſend up the Cullings to the Parliament, who publiſh'd his Majeſty's Letters, on which the 21 *chap.* of the Book is written; nor had Gen. *Fairfax* that Reſpect or Tenderneſs for the King then, though he was heartily againſt his Murder. (2.) I will in the Faith of a Chriſtian declare what I had from Major *Huntington*'s own Mouth, without diminution or wreſting of it. I had ſo often heard Major *Huntington*'s Teſtimony alledged, that whilſt he had attended his Majeſty, or had the guarding of him, he ſaw the King frequently take theſe Papers out of his Cabinet, and ſometimes read them, ſometimes write more; and that when he ſaw the Book, he declared thoſe Chapters in it were thoſe very Papers he had ſo ſeen.

I having, I ſay, ſo often heard this alledged, and knowing well it was impoſſible to be true, had as earneſt a deſire to ſpeak with him, as I ever had to ſpeak with any Man; but could a good while meet with no Opportunity: but after ſome time, being at *Tunbridge-Wells*, the Major coming thither, with his Son-in-law Sir. *J. Friend*, a fair occaſion offered; for after ſome ſmall Acquaintance, and Converſe upon the Walks, the Major invited me to his Lodgings at *Caverly-Plain*, which I moſt readily accepted, and made him a Viſit one Afternoon: When I came, he received me very kindly, and all the Company, beſides himſelf, being engaged in their Divertiſements, I had as free an opportunity as I could wiſh to diſcourſe of this Affair; after a while I told him I had a Favour to beg of him, in granting which he would greatly oblige me. He anſwered to this purpoſe, he would not deny me any thing in his Power wherein he might ſerve me.

me. I then told him what I heard, as I have above related, and earneſtly intreated him to tell me what he knew, or had ſaid, of that Book. He willingly condeſcended, and began thus. ‘ 'Tis ‘ like you have heard how much Trouble this hath put me to; I ‘ have been examined by one Committee after another, and that ‘ time after time about it, and many things alledged that I ſhould ‘ ſay. But I will tell you freely and fully all I know, or ever ſaid ‘ concerning it, which was this: When that Book was publiſhed, ‘ and ſo confidently reported to be the King's; then ſurely, or I be- ‘ lieve, theſe are the Papers I ſee him ſo uſually take out of his Ca- ‘ binet. But this was but my Conjecture, and I never declared it ‘ to be otherwiſe: for I aſſure you, I never read one Line or Word ‘ of the Papers in the King's Hand; I was not ſo rude, and I cannot ‘ ſay there was one Paſſage in theſe Papers, which is in this printed ‘ Book: For how ſhould I, never having look'd into them? Now whether I ſhould believe Major *Huntington*, whoſe Account, as in the Sight of God, I faithfully relate, as to the Scope or Subſtance of it, or an Account ſo utterly inconſiſtent with it, and which is in it-ſelf ſo highly improbable, let any conſidering Man judg.

2. I confeſs, as Sir *William* ſaith, it might be ſeen at the Iſle of *Wight*, by Mr. *Herbert* and Mr. *Levet*, for the Marqueſs of *Hertford* carried it thither; but if the Title was *Suſpiria Regalia*, it was one of the King's Corrections. For when Dr. *Gauden* firſt ſhew'd it me, it was as is printed: for when I was bold to ask him how he could ſo impoſe upon the World? he bid me look upon the Title, 'tis the *Portracture*, &c. and no Man draws his own Picture; as I ſaid before, *Sect.* the firſt.

3. I confeſs alſo Mr. *Royſton* might be ſent to, to prepare to print it; and 'tis likely the King might have ſent it as he had corrected and altered it, had not the Violence offered him prevented his purpoſe; or they who us'd his Name to write in, might do the ſame for the Printing it.

4. For its being brought to Mr. *Royſton*, *Decemb.* 23. from Biſhop *Duppa*, agrees well with my Account as to the Perſons; but I rather think it was ſome days before, unleſs he meant it of what he laſt received: for I am infallibly ſure, having a written Memorial to help me, that I brought up what was ſent by me, *Saturday December* 23. and I think delivered it to *Peacock* the ſame Evening.

In the ſecond Authority produced, *viz.* Mr. *William Levet*'s long Letter, though there be many things very well ſaid, with a loyal Zeal, and juſt Indignation againſt the barbarous Uſage of that excellent Prince, yet there are but two Paſſages which reſpect this Book; the latter of which, about Mr. *Royſton*, is fully anſwered already.

The other is, That he could depoſe the Book was his own, having oftentimes obſerved his Majeſty writing his Royal Reſentments of the bold and inſolent Behaviour of *his* Souldiers (His rebellious Subjects) when they had him in their Cuſtody; and that he had the happineſs oftentimes to read the ſame in Manuſcript, under his Majeſty's own Hand, he being pleaſed to leave the ſame in the Window in his own Bed-Chamber.

Anſw. 1. There is no ſuch Chapter or Title in all Εικων Βασιλικη; and therefore, though I do not deny but Mr. *Levet* might ſee his Majeſty writing ſuch his Reſentments, that is no Proof he wrote this Book, in which that Writing is not found.

2. That he read it in the King's Bed-Chamber, in the time of the Treaty at the Iſle of *Wight*; this I can eaſily grant him, for then, and thither, the Marqueſs of *Hertford* brought it: but that it was under the King's own Hand, I muſt beg his pardon, to believe he is miſtaken, unleſs it be underſtood of the Corrections and Alterations, which the *Memorandum* ſaith were written with the King's own Hand, or his Majeſty had tranſcribed it.

And now, Sir, whether theſe Authorities, or my Anſwers to them; and your Remarks upon the *Memorandum*, or my Replies in Vindication of it, be more ſufficient to clear the Point in hand, and give the Reader full ſatisfaction, muſt be left to his own Judgment; and if he will be pleas'd to conſider and weigh both, 'tis all the Courteſy I beg of him, *or Courtſhip I will uſe to him.*

SECT. V.

I ſhall conclude this Labour, not choſen by me, but impos'd upon me by Dr. *H.* for my own Vindication, and to wipe off his falſe Accuſation, of being guilty of a falſe Story, by a free owning theſe Reaſons, for which I have occaſionally, and when I have been deſired to do it, declar'd the Subſtance of what he hath forc'd me now to write, though not in any meaſure to that degree he hath taken liberty to repreſent it.

And

And first negatively, not to rob that excellent King of any Honour which was properly due to him, No Man of my Rank, loving him better, or honouring him more, while he lived; or more abhorring his Murder, or bewailing his Death, or (in my Station) giving more open Testimony against it, or sustaining greater loss for so doing: but I need not vindicate my self, in a case wherein I never heard my self accused or suspected.

But positively. The Reason why I have done what I own, was, because, As *we must not speak wickedly for God, nor talk deceitfully for him*, Job 13. 7. neither may we do so for any Man, even not for those who are called Gods. 'Tis a well known, and as well approved a Saying of St. *Augustin*; An officious Lie ought not to be told to save the whole World. And I cannot deny, but there was more than an Appearance of some pious Fraud in this Affair, which I should, by my Silence, have contributed to the maintaining of; when I was required to speak my Knowledg of it.

And though God had many Holy, Righteous, Gracious Ends to serve his Providence by, in the Publication of this Book; as, to render the Murder of so good a King more abhorred; to awaken many to Repentance who had contributed to it, (as I have heard it did) to dispose the Nation to recal, and with Acclamations of Joy to receive the returning Royal Family, and many more. Yet as I find it expresst in this very Book, *Chap.* the last, *pag.* 262. of the First Edition; *God's wise Providence (we know) oft permits many Events, which his revealed Word (the only clear, safe and fixed Rule of good Actions, and good Consciences) in no sort approves.* And I confess, I have many cogent Reasons to perswade me, that God was not well pleased with Dr. *Gauden*, others, or *my self*, for what we contributed to it. And though for the foresaid Ends, and many others, he suffered it to succeed, yet I know not but he may have other Ends now to serve, by suffering this Discovery to be wrung and wrested from me (I had almost said) by some-bodies impertinent Affectation to meddle with what he understands not.

However, it would be hard measure, and such as other Men would be loth to have meted to themselves, not to suffer a Man to reveal that, by concealing which he fears God is displeased, and so to necessitate him to labour under a continued uneasiness, and dissatisfaction of his own Mind: And if for avoiding this, any be offended, I cannot help it. I only calmly intreat them to judge, whether it be more expedient to please them than God? and in cool Blood

Blood to conſider what I have honeſtly and ſincerely written. If it convince not, if it ſatisfy them not, let them retain their former Sentiments; 'tis at this diſtance of time (being more than 43 Years) of no great Conſequence, whether it were ſo, or ſo; I am ſure, not of any equal concern to any Body to know it, as it is to me, when put upon it to diſcover it; for it would involve me in ſome Guilt to refuſe it, in ſuch Circumſtances, which I cannot ſee the danger of to other Men, wholly Strangers to the Affair, how different ſoever their Opinions be, if they do not maliciouſly ſlander them who cannot be of their Minds, till they be convinced by ſtronger Arguments than thoſe upon which my Perſwaſion is grounded; which I conciſely will here re-capitulate (tho I entreat the Reader to review the two Firſt Sections.)

1. When Dr. *Gauden* ſhew'd me the Heads of the deſigned Chapters, and thoſe he had written, I ask'd him how he ſatisfied himſelf, ſo to impoſe upon the World? His anſwer was, Look upon the Title, 'tis the Portracture, and none draws his own Picture.

2. When we returned from Bp. *Duppa*'s, he told me the Biſhop had propounded two Subjects more to be written on, but deſired him to finiſh what remained; and he would prepare two Chapters on thoſe Subjects.

3. He told me he ſent a Copy to the King, in the Iſle of *Wight*, by the Marqueſs of *Hertford*, and humbly deſired to know his Majeſty's Pleaſure concerning it.

4. He told me the Duke of *York* knew he wrote it, and own'd it to him to be a ſeaſonable and good Service.

5. His Wife, ſome others, and my ſelf, believed it as firmly, as we could do any Matter of Fact, and there is no ſhadow of Appearance why he ſhould put ſo groſs a Cheat upon us all; for 'twas *before 'twas finiſh'd*, and a good while before 'twas printed, we ſo believed: and therefore he had not the Temptation to ſteal the Applauſe it met with when made publick.

6. He delivered to me with his own Hand what was laſt ſent up, which I carried with me to *London*, *Decemb.* 23, 1648. Theſe are the

the Reaſons, why I believe as I do, the Affirmative part of the Queſtion, that Dr. *Gauden* was the Author; and as I believe, I have alſo ſpoken: And if any Man can produce ſtronger Reaſons for the Negative Part, I do not ſay only I will, but that I muſt believe that contrary Part. For no Man who conſiders, can believe as he liſts, but the weighticſt Arguments will turn the Scale.

And if any will be ſo charitable as to reclaim me from an Errour he ſuppoſes I am in; I even beſeech him to write nothing for the Truth, of which he does not make the like appeals to God which I have done: for if he attempt it by Raillery or Railing, by feeble Conjectures, or Stories inconſiſtent with themſelves, or contradicting one another, he may with more Diſcretion ſpare his Pains: for as no wiſe Man will be influenced farther by ſuch Tools, than to pity them who uſe them, or make themſelves merry; ſo I confeſs, I am ſo tired with examining ſuch Ware, *and ſo cloy'd with ſuch Quelk-choſe*, I ſhall *have no Stomach to ſuch Fare*, or think my ſelf concerned to take notice of it.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Reverend Author, Dr. *Anthony Walker*, coming to *London* to publiſh this Treatiſe, it pleaſed God, before it was finiſhed at the Preſs, to take him to himſelf: but for the ſatisfaction of any that are doubtful herein, there are ſeveral credible Perſons that can teſtify the Truth hereof; and the Manuſcript Copy under the Doctor's own Hand, will evidence the ſame.

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